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Our Catalog of
FRUIT AND
ORNAMENTAL
Trees, Plants
and Shrubs

Selected, Tested and
Grown in Virginia for
Successful Planting
in Virginia and the
Adjacent States :: ::

THE
LOWRY
APPLE

The Lowry is mahogany-red, with little specks; good medium size, round oval shape, and of a mild sub-acid flavor. It ripens with Delicious; has every good quality of the Delicious and is a better keeper.



"THE NURSERY AMONG THE ORCHARDS"

Titus Nursery Company ^{Waynesboro} Virginia



A View in
Our Nursery

A block of 200,000
old-time Seedling
Peach being bud-
ded to Improved
Varieties.

FOREWORD

For the benefit of those who have not yet visited our nursery or planted our stock we have a few words to say as to why we are growing nursery stock in the Shenandoah Valley.

We are nurserymen of wide experience, acquired in other states, and came to the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia because we found here fertile soil especially adapted to nursery stock production and as free from diseases as could be found. We have here at Waynesboro some of the largest and most profitable orchards in the East, good railroads, national highways and a climate which enables us to grow a tree of superior quality.

We know what it means to plant a worthless tree and that the best is none too good. We know we must deliver you stock that will grow and please you. By doing so we hope to make you a regular customer and a booster for our Shenandoah Valley trees.

OUR LOCATION. We are located in the heart of the fertile Shenandoah Valley where we not only have ideal soil and climate for growing nursery stock, but we are located among the orchards where we can study varieties, bearing trees, and know what to recommend to our customers. We have the advantage of being on the main lines of the N. & W. and C. & O. Railroads, giving us the best shipping advantages to all parts of the state as well as into other states. Our offices are in Waynesboro, a thriving city of five thousand inhabitants, located on the Jefferson Highway at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

OUR GUARANTEE. We guarantee to every customer stock that is true to name, and absolutely as represented. Any stock proven not to be true to name will be replaced free of charge, or the purchase price refunded. We cannot be held liable for any damages other than here named.

HOW WE SHIP. We exercise our judgement and ship as we deem best. Small packages are sent out by parcel post. Nearby orders are often delivered by truck and orders too large for parcel post and too distant for delivery by truck are shipped by either express or freight. In all cases we guarantee our stock to be delivered in good condition. We pay transportation charges in all cases.

SHIPPING SEASON. Our shipping season begins late in October and continues until May.

TERMS. Cash with order; but orders will be booked if accompanied with one-fourth cash, the remainder to be sent before shipment. We allow a cash discount of five per cent on all orders when cash accompanies order in full. We will accept your check.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION. A certificate of inspection will accompany each shipment, certifying freedom from insects and disease.

STOCK REPLACED AT ONE-HALF PRICE. We deliver clean, healthy stock, free of disease and in good condition, but, as we have no control over our stock after it is in the hands of the planter, and as we have control over neither freezing nor droughts, which most often cause losses, we cannot guarantee our stock to grow, but we do agree to bear our share of any losses by replacing any stock that may not grow at one-half price, provided loss is reported by not later than September 1st.

VISIT OUR NURSERY. Can be reached by automobile in thirty minutes from Staunton, forty-five minutes from Charlottesville and from other points over either Jefferson or Shenandoah Valley Highways.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

Apples

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the Apple. Its consumption period, unlike most other fruits, extends through the year. By planting a selection made from our Summer, Fall and Winter varieties, ripening in succession, Apples can be had every day during the year.

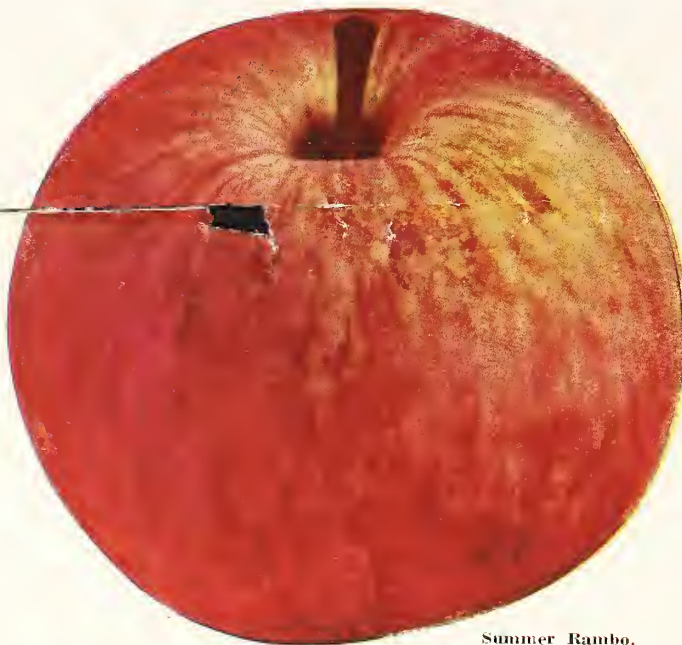
We sometimes hear the remark that "Apple planting is overdone." This is not the case, especially in the East, which has advantages both in market and quality. The planting in the West has dropped off considerably and will continue to drop off, for under their disadvantages they cannot compete with us in growing Apples. Unless the East takes advantage of the West not planting, there may be a great shortage of Apples within the next few years.

One of the most common errors made in planting Apples is in planting too many varieties. After planting a few good varieties for home use, make your planting of three or four good commercial varieties, selected and planted for commercial worth and also for proper cross pollination. Advice in this connection will be given to purchasers.

Early Varieties

EARLY HARVEST. Medium size; roundish, smooth, bright straw color when ripe; flesh nearly white, rather acid, fine. Ripens at wheat harvest, and for three weeks afterward. Productive. A very profitable variety in this section.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG. The best known of the Russian Apples. Succeeds everywhere, even in the Northwest, where most varieties fail, and yields well in all sections. Fruit large, rounded, striped with red and yellow; tender, juicy, of the best quality for cooking and esteemed for dessert. Trees bear young, abundantly; very hardy. August.



Summer Rambo.

MAIDEN BLUSH. Of uniformly large size, smooth, round, beautifully flushed with red on creamy yellow ground; flesh tender, of pleasant but not high flavor. A good market sort because of its attractiveness and the tree's heavy crops. September and October.

WILLIAMS EARLY RED. Among the earliest to ripen and the largest of all early Apples; a better name for it is "Big Red Apple." Flesh is white, juicy and slightly tart, tender and crisp. A very good variety. Like Transparent, bears heavily on young trees.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. A Russian Apple of splendid quality. The hardiest and finest early Apple grown. Ten days earlier than Early Harvest. Fruit large, pale yellow, sub-acid. A very young bearer and entirely hardy. One of the best market sorts.

Summer and Fall Varieties

BONUM. Medium size, good color and good quality; ripens with Grimes' Golden and always demand fair prices. Yellow background and red stripes. A favorite in Rappahannock and other Piedmont counties.

GOLDEN SWEET. Large, yellow, very fair, fine, sweet. Tree a fine grower and productive. August.

GRIMES' GOLDEN. A medium to large Apple of beautiful golden color, and of the very highest quality. Hardy and vigorous. A quality Apple in every way. Can be packed in boxes for fanciest trade. Brings highest prices. September to February.

SMOKEHOUSE. An Apple too well known to require a description. For some reason many nurserymen have ceased to grow this favorite old Apple. We have the genuine old time Smokehouse, and if your trees are old, better have a few new ones coming on. August and September.



Early Harvest.



Grimes Golden Apple.

ity. Tree requires good soil and does not come into bearing as early as most varieties. Famous as an export and high priced late season Apple.

BEN DAVIS. Of medium quality, but a sure cropper, and therefore a desirable market variety. Dull red; one of the best keeping Apples.

BLACK BEN. Resembles Red Ben but much darker in color, a better growing tree and a better commercial Apple. Will take the place of Red Ben and should be planted instead.

DELICIOUS. Flourishes well in every state of the Union. Bears annually; great yielder; fruit hangs well on trees. Trees very thrifty, long lived and extremely hardy. Fruit very large, nearly covered with brilliant, dark red; flesh fine grained, crisp, juicy, melting and delicious; splendid keeper and shipper; should be in every orchard.

JONATHAN. Fruit of medium size, oblate; skin yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh white stained, very juicy and tender, of mild sub-acid flavor. Quality very good. Excellent market sort.

KING DAVID. A beautiful, deep red Apple resembling Jonathan in color. A vigorous grower and early bearer.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG. A seedling of Winesap, which it resembles in every way except that the tree is a better and much more vigorous grower, more hardy, and the fruit is much larger. Color dark red; flesh firm; flavor mild. A good keeper. One of the best.

MCINTOSH. Medium size; very dark red, making fine appearance; one of the most beautiful Apples; good quality.

PARADISE WINTER SWEET. Medium to large, yellow, excellent quality. Tree good grower, hardy and heavy bearer. December to March.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP. A favorite for all purposes. Medium size, conical; red on yellow; flesh fine, crisp, high flavored. November to May.

The Lowry

Growing conditions, marketing conditions, and progress along other lines have made it necessary for us to grow better varieties of Apples. Many years are required to put a new Apple through the test before it can safely be declared a commercial variety. The Lowry originated in Nelson County, Virginia, more than thirty years ago, has stood the test, met the requirements from all standpoints and is today undoubtedly the most promising new commercial variety on the market.

The Lowry is mahogany-red, with little specks; good medium size, round oval shape, and of a mild sub-acid flavor. It ripens with Delicious; has every good quality of the Delicious and is a better keeper.

Read what Honorable W. W. Koiner, Commissioner of Agriculture, and others have to say for the Lowry.

Titus Nursery Co.,
Waynesboro, Va. Richmond, Va.

May 27, 1924.

Gentlemen:—In reply to your letter of May 22nd, addressed to the Division of Markets of this Department, I am pleased to give you a statement in regard to the Lowry Apple, as follows:

The Lowry Apple develops uniform size, colors well down towards the blossom end and with its dark mahogany-red finish presents an especially attractive appearance. The mild flavor and fine, juicy texture of the fruit makes one inclined to immediately eat another. The fruit is distributed uniformly throughout the tree and attains a size desirable for the more exacting markets and can be packed either in boxes, bushels or barrels, and will retain its flavor and quality under either refrigerated or common storage conditions. When the consumers in our markets become more familiar with the many excellent properties very popular and widely demanded by the better class of the fruit trade.

W. W. KOINER,
Commissioner.

SUMMER AND FALL VARIETIES—Cont.

SUMMER RAMBO. An old time Apple that should be in every orchard. Large, red striped. Splendid for both table use and eating from hand. Ripens in August and September.

VIRGINIA BEAUTY. Dark red, medium size, tender, sub-acid, and of excellent quality. Late Fall and early Winter. Very popular in Southwest Virginia, where it is best known.

Winter Apples

ALBEMARLE PIPPIN (Newton Pippin). Large, greenish yellow, firm, good keeper and of good quality.



Delicious Apple.

ROME BEAUTY. Uniformly large, smooth; shaded and striped with bright red. Bears each year and is splendid as a commercial variety as well as for home use. Flesh tender, keen. Should be planted commercially. December to March.

WINESAP. One of the old reliable Apples, which has stood the test under all sorts of conditions, and is still considered one of the leaders as a fine commercial and eating variety. Medium size; red skin, slightly streaked on yellow; flesh firm, crisp, rich, sub-acid. November to May.

YORK IMPERIAL. A very good one, trees come into bearing early, and bear a good crop each year. Skin bright yellow, covered with bright red and striped; very large. Suitable to any part of the country.

Crab Apples

Within the past few years a good many people have given much attention to improving this class of fruit. Their efforts have been attended with marked success. Crab Apples succeed equally well in all sections and are valuable for cider, preserving and jellies, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating.

HYSLOP. A hardy, good keeping variety. Fruit produced in clusters. Good for cooking and other purposes. Dark red, heavy bloom.

SIBERIAN (Red Siberian Crab, Large Red, etc.). Bright red on light yellow skin, roundish shape. Flesh acid; fine for cider, jelly and preserves. Fruit hangs on trees well into the Winter, making a very ornamental tree.



Winesap Apples.

Peaches

The Peach can be grown with wonderful commercial success in the South Atlantic states. For a time it appeared as if growing Peaches was on the decline, but fortunately we learned the methods of caring for our Peach orchards and again we are growing Peaches successfully and finding them one of our most popular and profitable fruit crops.

Good roads and automobiles, enabling customers to drive long distances to the orchards, have made a good local demand. Improved shipping and market conditions with the advantage we have of our crop coming on the market after the southern crop has been marketed give us ideal market conditions and make the Peach industry a promising one.

For home use a selection of varieties ripening from May until October can be made, but we do not advise, especially in commercial orchards, planting a long list of varieties.

OUR VARIETIES ARE LISTED IN ORDER OF RIPENING.

MAYFLOWER. Originated in North Carolina. Round, large, covered with a beautiful red. Blooms late and escapes Spring frosts. Ripens a week earlier than Sneed. Tree hardy and heavy bearer.

CARMAN. Large size; creamy white with reddish cheek on sunny side; flesh very tender and of the fine flavor; one of the heaviest bearers. Profitable variety for commercial orchards; ripens last of June to first of July.

HILEY (Early Belle, Hiley Belle). Large size, white, with red cheek; flesh white; extra good quality. Heavy bearer. One of the best shipping varieties; ripens last of July. Fine for canning or commercial orchards. Freestone.

CHAMPION. Large white; freestone; ripens two weeks before Elberta. Strong in bud and can withstand more cold than many varieties. A heavy bearer and fair quality.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. Old time favorite; yellow; freestone.

EARLY ELBERTA. Freestone. Very large. Flesh yellow, firm, juicy and of fine flavor. Ripens just ahead of Elberta.

BELLE (Belle of Georgia). Large size; white skin with deep red cheek; white flesh, firm and fine flavor; heavy bearer and excellent shipper. Tree vigorous and rapid grower. Fruit ripens middle till last of August. Freestone.

J. H. HALE. Originated by J. H. Hale, of Georgia, and is heralded throughout that section as one of the greatest Peaches ever discovered. The tree is a very strong and vigorous grower, having much the appearance of the Elberta. The fruit is of a deep golden yellow color, overspread with bright red; has a smooth, thick skin and compares very favorably with the Elberta in shape. The flesh is firm, fine grained, and deep yellow in color. Freestone.

ELBERTA. Midseason. A valuable large Peach of good quality; fruit large, yellow with red cheek; juicy and extremely high flavored; flesh yellow; freestone. The leading market variety. Ripens here about the middle of August. The biggest money-maker in Virginia.

STUMP (Stump the World). Large, round; white with red cheek; flesh white, of fine flavor and very juicy. A good variety to follow Elberta, ripening middle to last of August. Freestone.

LATE CRAWFORD. An extra large yellow freestone of high quality. One of the best of the late Peaches. A good shipper and a profitable commercial variety when planted on fertile soil.



Belle of Georgia Peach.

HEATH CLING (White Heath, etc.). Large, round, firm white flesh; exceedingly juicy and ripens clear to the pit. A favorite for canning. Last of September to first of October.

BILYEU LATE (Comet). Large; nearly covered with red; flesh white, sweet and juicy. One of the best late Peaches grown. Good shipper. Freestone. October.

SALWAY. Large, yellow, with crimson cheek; sweet, juicy and good. One of the best late Peaches. Freestone.

KRUMMEL (Krummel's October). Large, yellow freestone with red cheek. One of the best late varieties, ripening early in October.

INDIAN BLOOD CLING. A solid red clingstone, red to the stone, firm and juicy, medium to large. One of the best pickle Peaches grown and will come as near bearing a crop every year as any Peach known. A long lived tree which will thrive and bear where others fail. No orchard is complete without Indian Blood Cling. September.

OUR PEACH TREES ARE BUDDED ON OLD TIME SEEDLING ROOTS.



J. H. Hale Peaches.

Pears

While we do not recommend planting commercial Pear orchards, every farm should have a few trees of selected varieties for home use. We have studied the varieties carefully and we find that the four varieties we offer are the best, and they fill all requirements.

Pears should be planted in well drained soil and should be cultivated very little after the first season. The blight is the worst enemy of the Pear, and it is best controlled by planting in sod land and not cultivating.

BARTLETT. Large, rich, golden yellow; thin skinned, buttery and melting, with a rich, musky flavor. Tree a strong grower, bears young and abundantly. The most popular variety of its season.

GARBER. Rapid grower, good quality. Ripens in September.

KIEFFER. Profitable market variety on account of its good shipping and keeping qualities; of extraordinary size and beauty. While not of the best quality, it is one of the favorite sorts for canning or preserving, and the early bearing, heavy cropping trees render it desirable for quantity. October and November.



Kieffer Pear.



Bartlett Pear.

Plums

The Plum delights in a cool, not too dry situation, and good rich soil. Plant trees 15 to 20 feet apart in rows. The varieties we offer have been thoroughly tested, and are standbys. These may be relied upon to furnish crops of this profitable and delicious fruit.

ABUNDANCE. Lemon-yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry and with a heavy bloom; large to very large, oblong, tapering to the point. Flesh orange-yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed; abundant and annual bearer; vigorous, upright grower. August.

BURBANK. Large, nearly globular, clear cherry-red with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. This tree is a straggling grower; usually begins to bear second year after transplanting. Ripens in August. The best of the Japs for our climate.

GREEN GAGE. An old time favorite that was once found in most every garden. Among all the new and improved varieties we do not find one better than this old time Plum.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON. This variety has been a standard for years and is really too well known to describe. Trees are upright in character of growth and usually bear great crops when given congenial soil. Succeeds everywhere Plums will grow.

WICKSON. Very large, deep maroon-red; flesh very firm, yellow, cling, sub-acid, rich and very good. An excellent variety, but too often a shy bearer.



Shropshire Damson Plums.

SECKEL (Sugar Pear). Small, rich golden brown; flesh very fine grained, sweet, very juicy, melting, buttery, the richest and highest flavor known. Regarded as the standard of excellence among Pears. Tree a stout, slow grower, hardy and blight resistant.

"Please accept my sincere thanks for the nice stock that you sent me in April. The trees were planted immediately and upon my return home in May I found them flourishing. I shall with pleasure recommend your stock, as I have opportunity."

A. B. WARWICK,
Monterey, Va.

Prunes

GERMAN PRUNE. A valuable Plum of fair quality for dessert, but most esteemed for drying and preserving. Large, long-oval, purple with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, sweet and pleasant, separating from the stone. Moderate grower. September.

ITALIAN PRUNE. The Italian or Fellenburg is the largest, best, and one of the most widely grown of all prunes. Long, oval shape, rich purplish black; almost dark wine color, overspread with a thick blue bloom. It is a very large size, flesh firm, yellow, aromatic, juicy, rich, sweet and very good to eat quality. Fine flavor for dessert and cooking. Keeps and ships well. Succeeds everywhere except in the more southern states. Late bloomer.



Burbank Plums.

Cherries

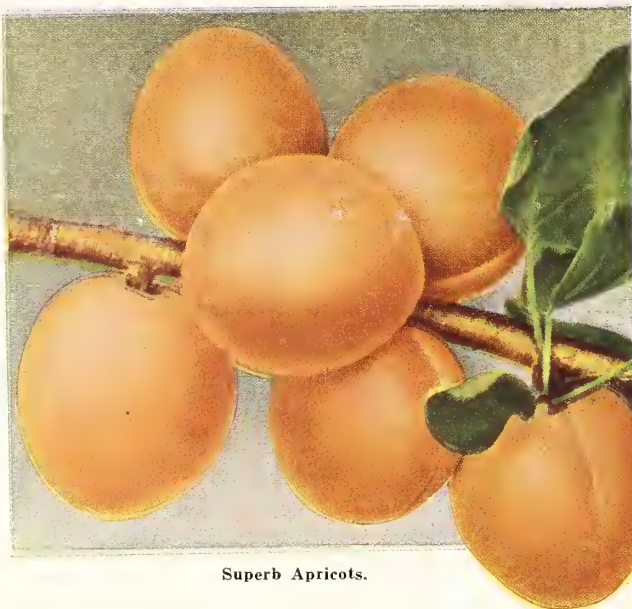
There are few better fruits than the Cherry, and very few fruits are more easily grown. Cherries are divided into two distinct types, the Sours and the Sweets. The Sours are more generally grown and better known in the South. The Sour varieties can be grown in most any kind of soil that will grow apples. They bear young and require little attention. The Large Montmorency and Early Richmond are the most popular of the Sour varieties.

The Sweet varieties are not yet so well known in the South, but can be successfully grown in most of our southern states. They do not begin bearing as young as the Sour varieties but are rapid growers and will begin bearing within five or six years and seldom ever fail to bear a crop. The Sweet varieties are the best commercially. Our Virginia Sweet Cherries are among the first to come on the market and always demand a fancy price. Gov. Wood (Wax), Napoleon (Wax), Black Tartarian, Lambert and Bing are the best known and most popular, but the Hackett and Greenwood, which are natives of Albemarle County, are demanding considerable attention.

Sour Cherries

EARLY RICHMOND (English Pie Cherry). An exceedingly productive and reliable old variety, with dark red fruits of medium size and sprightly acid flavor. Unsurpassed for cooking. June.

LARGE MONTMORENCY. A Cherry of the Richmond class but larger and more solid. A more upright grower, hardy, and a heavy cropper. Ripens from seven to ten days later than the Richmond, entirely escaping danger from Spring frosts. A valuable addition to our orchard fruit.



Superb Apricots.

Apricots

When Apricots are mentioned the idea most people have is of the dried fruit bought in groceries. Nearly all of this was grown and packed in California. But there is no real reason why Apricots cannot be raised in the East, and in central sections of the United States. They are hardy, standing 30 degrees below zero without damage. The crop, which is nearly always large, can be sold fresh, at excellent prices, and with no trouble; or it may be dried or canned and sold. Either way will yield about the same net profit as other kinds of fruit. Certain varieties are much better than others. Success can be said to hinge on getting the right varieties. All we offer are tested. We know they are the kinds to plant.

SUPERB. Medium size; light salmon, with slight blush; flesh firm and solid; exquisite flavor. A most hardy and productive variety. Grows large and spreading.

RUSSIAN. A new variety of recent introduction; valuable on account of extreme hardiness of trees and fine quality of fruit.



Hackett Cherries.

Sweet Cherries

BING. The grand new Sweet Cherry, originated in Oregon. Flesh very solid, flavor of the very highest quality. A fine shipper. Oregon growers are shipping them to London, England. It is perfectly hardy and very prolific.

BLACK TARTARIAN. Undoubtedly more largely planted in the East than any other Sweet Cherry. Beautiful dark purple; of medium size and very good quality. Early.

GOVERNOR WOOD (Wax). Light yellow; extremely sweet, juicy and of rich flavor. Tree vigorous and productive.

GREENWOOD. Largest Cherry grown, dark purple and of good quality. Ripens two weeks after Hackett. Due to its enormous size and good quality, the Greenwood always demands a fancy price. This Cherry is a native of Albemarle County and takes its name from the town of Greenwood, where it originated.

HACKETT. This Cherry is not yet so generally known but has a reputation for selling for more money than any Cherry grown in Virginia. Mr. Martin of Greenwood, Va., sold the crop off one tree for more than \$80.00. Earliest Cherry known; dark purple, large and sweet. Good shipper.

LAMBERT. One of the largest of all Cherries. It is purple-red; firm and rich. Every year sees an enormous crop, and the tree not only grows well, but is remarkably immune to insects and fungus attacks.

NAPOLÉON (Wax). Of fine appearance and the very largest size; yellow and amber, with bright red blush; flesh firm, juicy, delicious. Profitable for a market variety; finds a ready sale both for canning and dessert. Forms a grand tree that ripens its heavy crops in June.

SCHMIDT. Large, dark, excellent quality; reliable cropper and good tree. Plant this kind in commercial orchards.

Quinces

The Quince is of late attracting a great deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space; productive, gives regular crops and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning. It flourishes in any good soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

CHAMPION. The tree is a strong, free grower, more like the apple than the Quince, and usually comes into bearing the second or third year. Very productive, and of the largest size; flesh cooks very tender, and is free from hard spots or cores found in other varieties; flavor equal to that of the well known Orange variety. Ripens about two weeks later.

ORANGE or APPLE. Large, orange-shaped and of excellent flavor; the finest of the old varieties. Trees bear young and are very productive. The best known of all the Quinces, and brings good prices in market.



Orange Quince.



Brown Turkey Fig.

Mulberries

Plant a few Mulberries in the chicken yard or hog pasture to furnish shade and feed. Mulberries are also attractive to birds and when planted near cherries will often prevent depredation by birds of that fruit. Mulberries grow quite large and should be set 25 to 30 feet apart to prevent crowding. The improved varieties which we offer bear large sized fruit in abundance. Prices of the four varieties listed below are as follows:

RUSSIAN (M. tatarica). Is largely planted for screens and windbreaks, also used for shade in hen yards. The fruit, which is rather small, is greatly appreciated by the birds and fowls.

HICKS. Strong, abundant bearer; black berries; very sweet and well flavored. Fruit produced for about four months; sometimes called Ever-bearing on that account.

Gooseberries

These varieties are characterized by extra hardiness, vigor and freedom from mildew, enabling them to succeed well where the tenderer English sorts succumb to disease. Useful for cooking when green or ripe, and good for canning.

DOWNING. A large and handsome pale green berry of splendid quality for dessert or cooking. The bush is robust and seldom mildews. An excellent sort for family use and quite profitable for market. Very desirable.

HOUGHTON. An enormously productive and always reliable old sort; of vigorous yet rather slender, spreading growth; not subject to mildew. Fruits of medium size, smooth, pale red, tender and good.



Downing Gooseberries.

Figs

A few trees planted about the premises, preferably near a building, will afford the family much pleasure. The Fig readily adapts itself to a wide range of soils and climatic conditions, bears young, and the ripening season extends over a long period from June until November.

BROWN TURKEY. Large; skin dark brown, covered with thick blue bloom; flesh red, and of very delicious flavor. One of our hardiest varieties.

CELESTIAL. Hardest of all Figs, and can be grown far outside the usual limits of culture; very prolific. Medium size; pale violet, with bloom; sweet and excellent.

Asparagus

No family garden is complete without an Asparagus bed, which, after it has become properly established, requires very little attention. We have always preferred to grow in rows four feet apart, with the plants set 18 inches apart in the rows. Dig the trench about 12 inches deep, and of a width sufficient to accommodate the roots properly spread out. In the bottom of this trench put four inches of well rotted stable manure, and cover with about three inches of rich top soil; then set the plants, covering with two inches of rich, fine soil, and firm carefully, filling in the balance by degrees after the plants are established and growing.

Do not cut any of the first season's growth until after frost, then the ground should be cleared off and a thick mulch of two or three inches of well rotted manure spread over the top. After this, all that is necessary is to keep down the weeds and repeat the mulching every second or third year, always in the Fall. In cutting Asparagus it is desirable after the second or third week of the crop to allow one or two stems of each plant to grow out so the plant will not become devitalized. Where it is necessary to conserve space, Asparagus may be grown in a square bed, simply by excavating a pit to the depth of twelve inches and plant as above, except in that case we recommend that the rows be two feet apart.

WASHINGTON. This variety is the result of many years work by Prof. J. B. Norton, an Asparagus authority of international renown, whose chief aim has, we understand, been to create a strain of Asparagus that is rust-resistant. Prof. Norton, in referring to this variety, recently wrote: "Our seed fields are now composed of those individuals that produce large, straight shoots, dark green in color, with a heavy purple over-tone. The tips are tight and firm and do not open out or begin to branch until well out of the ground."

PALMETTO (True). The large size of stalk, early maturity, heavy yield and freedom from rust of this variety make it most popular.

Rhubarb

This deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. It affords the earliest material for fine pies and fresh table sauce, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the ground rich and deep, as recommended for Asparagus. Plant four feet apart each way.



Linnaeus Rhubarb.

MYATT'S LINNAEUS. Those who have never grown this variety, which is of superior quality, will hardly recognize the old "Pie Plant." It is an early, tender variety, without being in the least tough or stringy, with a mild, sub-acid flavor. Our stock is composed entirely of good, strong roots that are sure to make a quick, sturdy growth for you.

Currants

This fruit comes in partly with the raspberry, but follows for several weeks. Indeed none of the small fruits will remain as long on the bunch without injury as the Currant. Set four feet apart each way. Cultivate well, mulch heavily, prune the old wood so that each remaining shoot will have room to grow. Manure freely.

RED CROSS. A good vigorous growing bush. Berry is large, clusters of good size, and quality is A-1.

WILDER. Clusters above medium length and berries large, bright red, of excellent quality, with mild, sub-acid flavor; ripens early and is a good keeper.



Washington Asparagus.



Wilder Currants.

Grapes

No city lot or farm home should be without Grapes. At least a few vines at the corners of the buildings or by the fence; still better, a nice arbor of a dozen or so vines shading the walk. We know of no fruit at this time that promises better returns than a Grape Vineyard. Prohibition has made Grape Juice more popular and the vineyards more profitable. We never have an over supply of Grapes. There is always a good market for all that can be produced. No fruit is more easily grown or can be so generally grown as the Grape. They can be grown in any soil, climate or country. They bear young and offer quick returns. In planting a vineyard, plant the Grapes eight feet apart in the rows, cutting the vines back to two buds.

CONCORD. A large, purplish black Grape. Decidedly the most popular Grape in America, as it adapts itself to varying conditions, and is profitably grown in every grape growing state in the Union. Bunch is large, shouldered and compact. Berries are large, covered with a rich bloom; skin is tender, but amply firm to carry well to distant markets. Flesh is juicy, sweet and tender; excellent flavor. Vine a strong grower; very healthy, hardy and productive. The most reliable and profitable market variety.

NIAGARA. White. The most valuable all white Grape. Clusters large and handsome, completely filled with large berries. The skin is thin and tough. The flesh is pulpy, tender, sweet, and delightful, with flavor and aroma peculiarly its own.

MOORE'S EARLY. (Black.) One of the very best early black grapes. Clusters medium size; berry very large. Ripens nearly two weeks before Concord, and is about the same quality. Vine hardy. Should have a place in every fruit garden.

CATAWBA. (Red.) One of the best known and widely grown of the red varieties. It is a leading grape in juice making territories, strong grower and very productive, a very good keeper.

LUTIE. One of the most satisfactory varieties for the South; large bunches; medium to large berries, dark red, very sweet and of excellent quality. Ripens just after Moore's Early and usually hangs on the vine until Concord comes in.



Concord Grapes.



Eldorado Blackberries.

Blackberries

Blackberries should receive much the same general treatment as raspberries. The pruning should be governed by the growth and should be severe. Pinch back the shoots when they have reached a height of three or four feet.

EARLY HARVEST. One of the earliest; fruit medium size, black, of excellent quality. Dwarf, compact grower; very prolific.

ELDORADO. The vines are very hardy and vigorous, enduring the Winters of the far Northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. The berries are large, jet black, borne in large clusters and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting, have no hard core and keep for eight or ten days after picking with quality unimpaired.

Nut Trees

Most farmers have a spot or corner on their land that is better adapted for nut bearing trees than for any other purpose, and the crop grown from these trees more than pays for the use of the land, while the trees are growing into valuable timber. There is a constant and growing demand for nuts, and immense quantities of them are imported yearly to meet the demand.

PECAN. The tree is of tall growth and bears abundantly. Shell very thin, kernel sweet and delicious.

WALNUT, English. A fine, lofty growing tree, with handsome, spreading head. Produces large crops of thin-shelled, delicious nuts.

BLACK WALNUT (Juglans Nigra). This species is a common and stately forest tree in the Middle and Western States; grows from forty to sixty feet high; has an open, spreading head and is rapid in growth; produces large crops of nuts with rough, hard shell, containing rich, oily kernels of fine flavor.

Raspberries

The Raspberry succeeds best in a deep, rich soil, and well repays generous treatment. The sucker varieties should be planted from 2 to 3 feet apart in rows that are 5 to 6 feet apart. Three to five canes should be left in each hill to bear fruit, and others should be cut out as they appear. Good, clean culture is necessary to obtain the best results. Varieties that root from the tip should be planted from 2½ to 3½ feet apart, in rows that are 6 to 7 feet apart, varying in distance, according to the richness of the soil and the habit of growth of the different varieties.



Cumberland Raspberries.

Black Raspberries

CUMBERLAND. Largest black raspberry known; unusually strong grower, perfectly hardy. The most profitable raspberry grown.

PLUM FARMER. Is one of the standard blackcaps, and may be depended upon to produce a fine crop of large size marketable fruit, one of the most hardy growers.

Red Raspberries

CUTHBERT. (Red.) The best red raspberry. Heavy yielder of large solid fruit. Plant is a very vigorous grower. Fine for market and table use.

ST. REGIS (Red Everbearing Raspberry.) Brilliant crimson, very large, juicy, highest quality. Ships well. The canes are very strong, vigorous and hardy. The main crop is as heavy as the blackcaps. It is the most productive of all red raspberries. The old canes continue to produce until late August when the canes of this season's growth begin to ripen some fruit. The first of the crop comes very early. This is the only successful "everbearing" raspberry, and is most profitable.



St. Regis Everbearing Red Raspberries.

Strawberries

Strawberries will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. The soil should be thoroughly prepared to a good depth and should be enriched with stable manure or good commercial fertilizer before planting. For large plantings, plants should be set in rows four feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the row. They may be grown closer together in the small gardens. The first year after planting, all blooms should be pinched off, forcing the growth into the runners, these runners should be trained on to the row, thereby forming a solid mat. Strawberry plants should have a covering of leaves or straw through the Winter, which should remain on in the Spring. This will help to keep the fruit clean.

We grow Strawberries for plants only and our plants are not to be compared with plants taken from bearing patches. Do not be influenced by low prices quoted on plants from bearing patches. The advantage gained by using new plants from the nursery row will mean several times the first cost of the plants in your first crop.

Our deep, sandy loam soil is especially adapted for growing Strawberry plants, and we can assure you exceptionally well rooted, strong plants and promise to deliver them in perfect condition.

Early Varieties

PREMIER (Per.) The grandest and best extra early variety. A strong pollenizer, vigorous grower and heavy producer of extra large, bright red berries of most delicious flavor. One of the longest season varieties known, beginning to ripen the earliest and continuing until the late sorts are through. Succeeds in all soils and climates.

KLONDYKE. Berries uniform in shape and size, dark red, mild and delicious; very handsome. Plants make a remarkable growth, are tall and compact, stalks strong, leaves light green; makes abundant runners and an unusual number of crowns. One of the very best paying early varieties, and is such a good shipper that its appearance in a market causes it to be eagerly bought by those who are ready to pay good prices for fancy fruit. Plant Klondyke for more trade and more profit. A good variety for the South and Pacific Coast states.

Midseason Varieties

DUNLAP (Per.) The berry for the millions and for the millionaire. The plant growth is all that can be desired. Plant is strong and hardy and bears transplanting well. It makes plenty of new plants for a crop next year. Always produces a crop and the plant is so hardy that it is never injured by the worst weather. The berry is firm but too soft for shipping, which is its worst fault.

JOE (Joe Johnson, Big Joe). (Per.) A midseason to late variety, fully up to Chesapeake in size, firmness and yield, and superior to it in flavor and color. It also succeeds in a great variety of soils. This is a berry that will not disappoint. Our stock of this variety is extra choice.

GLEN MARY (Per.). An old variety that still retains its popularity, especially through the middle Atlantic and New England states, where it does best. Because of its superb quality and tremendous productivity, it is, without doubt, one of the most satisfactory varieties to grow. Should be planted near some good pollenizer such as Joe.



Aroma Strawberries.

Late Varieties

AROMA (Per.) This well known sort is more largely planted as a commercial berry every year. Really the best shipper known. Only moderately prolific, but the berry is large, fine shape, good bright color and carries well. The berry will hang on the vines a long time. It is one variety that holds its own and is gaining in popularity. The plant is healthy but short rooted. Does not transplant as well as Dunlap. Foliage good and free from disease. You can always sell Aroma for \$1.00 per crate more than ordinary sorts.

GANDY (Per.) Introduced over thirty years ago and still grown commercially to a greater extent than probably any other sort. The texture is of the firmest, and the color a bright flame. Although the berries are large to very large, the flavor is very acid and not of the highest quality. It is late to very late in ripening.

STEVENS LATE CHAMPION (Per.) Like its parent, Gandy, it ripens late and is similar in many respects. However, the berries are not so uniform in size and shape. Excellent for canning, since it will hold its shape and retain its flavor. It is one of the most prolific and valuable of the late varieties.

Everbearing Strawberries

CHAMPION (Per.) Is fast becoming the leader in Everbearing Strawberries because of its large crops of fine delicious berries that ripen from early Summer until December, not in spasms, but in large quantities every week for five months the first year plants are set. Berries are of the same extra quality as Progressive, but a great deal larger and much more productive.

PROGRESSIVE (Per.) Is the best known Everbearing Strawberry because it was the first worth while Strawberry to be introduced that produced berries in quantities during the Summer and Fall months.



Klondyke Strawberries.



Champion Everbearing Strawberries.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

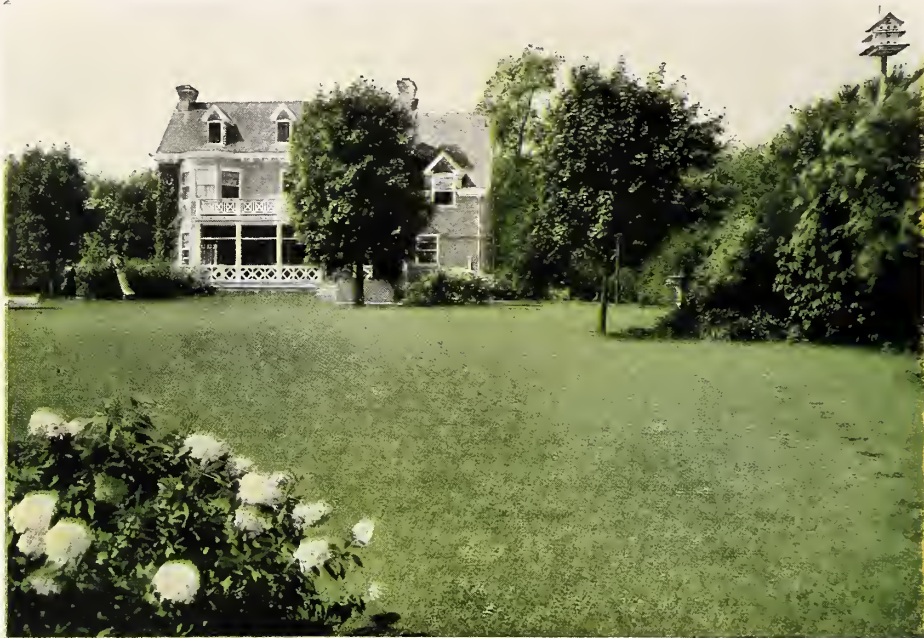
Fortunately the South is departing from the idea that beautiful shaded lawns bordered by hedges, shrubs and flower beds are luxuries. A carefully planted, well kept lawn is no more a luxury than the curtains on the windows or the paintings on the walls. In fact, the inside decorations are less important. All who approach your home receive first impressions from the surroundings and those who merely pass must depend entirely on the outside surroundings for the impression they get of your home. Planting not only adds beauty, but it is a good investment and will increase the value of your property.

Deciduous Shrubs

Better effects can be secured from the planted shrubbery if a definite plan is decided upon before the order is made out, or before any of the plants have been set. Your planting, to be effective, must be a blending of the trees and plants with the house and grounds.

More and more, thoughtful people are getting away from the stiff, straight hedge for boundary line, and are using the less formal border of flowering shrubs. Properly arranged, this dividing line of shrubs can be made a thing of extreme beauty. For this class of work, one may use the cheaper shrubs, for instance, Deutzia, Pride of Rochester, Spirea Van Houttei, Forsythia, and the Bush Honeysuckle; all of fairly large growth and attractive foliage.

In arranging and planting shrubs about one's house, care should be used in planting the taller growing shrubs next to the house and the lower growing varieties on the outer edge, where they will show to the best advantage.



Our list of shrubs was made up with the idea of having a variety for every purpose and at the same time confining the list to those varieties which may be satisfactorily planted anywhere in the South.

As a general rule, we advise planting shrubs three feet apart, although to secure best effect it is sometimes necessary to plant closer.

If you are not quite sure just what you should have to make yours an attractive home, we will be glad to help you work out the details of your planting, and will suggest the proper plants to be used. In writing for this special help (which is free to our customers), give us a photograph or kodak picture of your house, together with measurements of your lot, showing size of house, distance from sidewalk to front of house, and distance from house to both side boundaries.

Almond - Pyrus

DWARF DOUBLE FLOWERING ALMOND (*P. japonica* fl. pl.) 2 to 4 feet. These are small shrubs that are covered early in the season before the leaves appear with small, double, roselike flowers.

Abelia - Bush Arbutus

ABELIA RUPESTRIS. One of our most beautiful, popular and satisfactory broad-leaved evergreens. The graceful, drooping stems and branches are covered with dark, glossy leaves which in Winter assume a metallic green. From the middle of May until frost this plant produces an immense quantity of tubular white flowers, about an inch long, which are borne in clusters. For single specimens, for groups, or for a hedge, we cannot too strongly recommend this plant.

Butterfly Bush - Buddleia

While comparatively new, this shrub has attracted more attention than almost any shrub of recent introduction. Of graceful, drooping habit of growth. Blooms in midsummer and flowers are borne in great profusion at the tip of every piece of new growth. Color violet.

Hedges

Hedges may be used for two distinct purposes, for defense and for ornament. Ornamental hedges may be rendered defensive by stretching tightly 2 or 3 strands of barbed wire through the center of the hedge. In setting out hedges the following rules should be observed. Make a trench about 15 inches wide and deep, so there is sufficient space for the roots without bending. Fill the trench with the best dirt you have and use plenty of well-rotted manure. The latter should be thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Pack the dirt well around the roots, as this will insure good growth. Give sufficient water until well established. The tops of the plants should be severely cut back. It is best to plant the hedges in a single row. The double row, as formerly used, is impractical, as it is more difficult to cultivate and preserve free from weeds. As to the best outline of the hedge, it should be understood that a hedge should never be wider on top than at the bottom, as this will cause the hedge to be without foliage near the ground.

Privet

OVALIFOLIUM (California Privet). A vigorous grower and widely known as a hedge plant. Has glossy green foliage which is retained very late in mild Winters. Plant 6 inches apart.

AMOR RIVER (Evergreen Privet). Southern variety, of erect, compact habit, with small, dark green leaves. Makes a beautiful hedge and remains evergreen the year around. Plant 6 inches apart.



Abelia Grandiflora.



Buddleia—Butterfly Bush.



Spirea Van Houttei.

Barberry - Berberis

THUNBERGI (Japanese Barberry). A splendid, hardy dwarf-growing shrub. Particularly desirable for massed planting against foundation walls or where a low-growing hedge is wanted. Dark green foliage through Summer, changing to various shades of crimson in the Fall. In this latitude almost evergreen. In the Fall the plants are almost covered with beautiful bright red berries which stay on nearly all Winter.

Crape Myrtle - Lagerstroemia

CAPE MYRTLE (*L. indica*). Well known and extensively planted throughout the South; flowers crinkled and ruffled, produced in profuse panicles in Summer and continuing for two or three months. We can furnish in three colors, pink, purple and red.

Calycanthus Florida - Sweet Shrub

One of the best known shrubs; of quick, bushy growth, bearing fragrant chocolate colored flowers.

Cornus - Dogwood; Osier or Cornel

Hardy and vigorous shrubs, thriving best in moist, fertile soil. In addition to the showy flowers and fruits which characterize most of the species, they are very attractive in Winter on account of the brilliant color of the bark. Valuable for shrub border and water-side planting.

ALBA (Siberian Red Osier). Bright, blood-red branches. Flowers creamy white in numerous flat-topped clusters. Fruit light blue. Grows 6 to 10 feet high.

AUREA LUTEA (Golden Twig). Golden yellow twigs; makes good appearance when planted with Red Twig Dogwood. White blossoms and berries. 6 to 8 feet.



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

Deutzia

Hardy, vigorous shrubs with showy flowers. Extremely floriferous, ornamental and of easy culture. Thrive in almost any well drained soil.

Forsythia - Golden Bell

These are pretty shrubs of medium size. Natives of China and Japan. The flowers are drooping yellow and appear very early in Spring before the leaves. Bush hardy, but flower buds kill in severe Winters.

INTERMEDIA. One of the hardiest and most floriferous of the Forsythias. Blooms very early, before leaves appear.

SUSPENS. Long, slender, curving branches. May well be called Weeping Forsythia.

Hydrangea

ARBORESCENS (Hills of Snow). Grows into a round bush with large white flowers resembling snowballs in shape. Does not grow as tall as Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora, and makes a neater appearance.

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. Very hardy and produces profuse masses of huge white balls in August, which later turn pink and remain till Winter.

Lonicera - Honeysuckle

MORROWI (Japanese Bush Honeysuckle). A shrub with wide-spreading branches, producing early in Spring a profusion of creamy white flowers followed by a mass of bright red fruit. Very decorative.

Ligustrum - Privet

IBOTA (Chinese Privet). A large shrub with gracefully arching branches. Used extensively on account of its hardiness and indifference to abuse. Thrives better in shade than many other shrubs; excellent as a hedge plant. Leaves dark green and lustrous. Flowers white in numerous nodding clusters. Fruit black with a bloom.

Melia - Texas Umbrella Tree

Best strain of common Chinaberry, assuming dense, spreading, umbrella-shaped head. Forms a cool shade in hottest weather.

Philadelphus - Mock Orange

Are mostly large shrubs, growing from 6 to 10 feet high. Of vigorous habit, very hardy, with large, handsome foliage and beautiful white flowers produced in great profusion. They merit a place in every collection of shrubbery.



Viburnum Plicatum—Japanese Snowball.

Symphoricarpos - Snowberry

These are especially valuable for planting in the shade and in undergrowth. **RACEMOSUS** (Snowberry). 3 to 4 feet. Flowers small, pink, in June or July; foliage dark green; berries large, white, and hang well into the Winter. **VULGARIS** (Indian Currant, Coralberry). 3 to 4 feet. Similar to Snowberry, except berries are smaller and are red.

Spirea

VAN HOUTTEI (Bridal Wreath). One of the most popular of ornamental shrubs. Branches graceful and drooping. When in bloom it is a mass of solid white. It is well adapted to grow either in open sunlight or in heavy shade. Frequently used for hedges.

ANTHONY WATERER. A dwarf variety that seldom exceeds two feet in height and produces bright crimson blossoms the entire Summer and Fall. Foliage attractive, being variegated with creamy white or yellow. Used extensively for border and foundation planting.

GOLDEN. Can be placed in shade. Tall growing; height 7 feet; confused with Tamarix.

BILLIARDI. Valuable because of the fact it is everblooming. A dense shrub, 6 feet high with panicles of rich pink flowers from July on.

Tamarix - Tamarisk

AFRICANA. Tall growing shrub, 8 to 10 feet high with fine feathery foliage like that of the Juniper; small, usually pink flower in April. The branches seem to be constantly in motion.

Viburnum - Snowball

A short, bushy shrub that produces pure white flowers in great profusion, which have the appearance of snowballs in shape. We have the common and the Japanese Snowballs, both white.

Weigela - Diervilla

ROSEA. An elegant shrub, with fine, rose colored flowers; introduced from China by Mr. Fortune and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Has numerous spreading branches. Leaves are dark green, smooth except on the midrib and veins. The flowers are large, showy, and produced in great panicles. Erect, compact growth. Blossoms in June.

Evergreens

Both Coniferous and Broad Leaf are becoming more popular each year. More than ever people are demanding a plant that will be effective the entire year, and nothing serves the purpose so well as the evergreen. We are offering an assortment of varieties from which a selection can be made suitable for any purpose. We have the taller ones to be used as the back of the foundation planting and the dwarf ones for the front. We also offer varieties and specimens suitable for specimen or mass planting. Our evergreens are dug with a ball of earth and burlapped without extra charge.

Most evergreens are not so particular as to soil and do not require sunshine as most deciduous shrubs, but require careful planting and plenty of water until well established.

Arbor-Vitae

ORIENTALIS (Chinese Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae). A compact, spirelike form, succeeding admirably in this locality. It retains its bright green color throughout the Winter, and, succeeding in almost any soil or situation, is adapted to many uses. Attains a height of 12 to 15 feet, sometimes much larger in particularly favorable locations.

ORIENTALIS AUREA NANA (Berckman's Golden Arbor-Vitae). A very dwarf, compact shrub, with golden yellow foliage. A very popular variety and one of the best dwarf evergreens. Very effective for planting in vases or window boxes. Used also in great numbers for cemetery planting. A perfect gem for small gardens.

AMERICAN. Rather dwarf habit of growing. Its foliage is flat instead of needlelike, and sets on edge, color bright green. One of the most extensively planted of all evergreens. Used as specimens for the lawn, and in tubs for porches; also extensively planted for hedges and screens, to break the force of Winter winds. Fast growing for first four years, after this dwarf habit of growing.

OCCIDENTALIS COMPACTA (Compact Arbor-Vitae). This is a decided globe type, growing as broad as it does high. Deep green foliage in Summer.

OCCIDENTALIS ELLWANGERIANA (Tom Thumb Arbor-Vitae). This is an exceptionally dwarf growing variety; globe-shaped and seldom reaching 2 feet in height. It is very bright green in Summer, changing to bronze in Winter. Foliage very finely cut and lacy.

GLOBOSA (Globe Arbor-Vitae). A new variety that is very handsome. In shape it is absolutely round or globular; very dense in growth, and does not require shearing. It does not grow over 4 or 5 feet tall; foliage is deep, dark green, its little branches being of unusual delicacy. This is one of the most rare of the dwarf evergreens. Our trees are all well rooted, transplanted and root pruned.

PYRAMIDALIS (Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae). This beautiful tree grows close and compact, and the foliage is of a bright green at all seasons. It is one of the very best ornamental trees we have, as it combines all the good points of the Arbor-Vitae, and has many features distinctly its own.

OCCIDENTALIS LUTEA. The most golden form of the American Arbor-Vitae. Distinct and attractive. Columnar in form, in larger sizes especially.



Evergreen Foundation Planting.

Abies - Fir

DOUGLASI (Douglas Fir). A magnificent tree from the Rocky Mountains. Foliage and form somewhat characteristic of both the Spruce and Fir trees, acquiring all the beauty of each. It is a strong, upright grower, reaching a height of 50 to 60 feet, retaining its lower branches close to the ground in extreme age.

Picea - Spruce

EXCELSA (Norway Spruce). The most generally used of the evergreen trees. Useful for screens and windbreaks on account of its rapid growth. It makes a tall tree and as an individual tree, with room to develop, is of pyramidal, symmetrical growth, its lower branches sweeping the ground.

ALBA (White Spruce). A very hardy evergreen, with deep green foliage, similar to Norway Spruce.

Juniperus - Juniper

HIBERNICA (Irish Juniper). A slender columnar form with glaucous green foliage. Used largely in formal work or in contrast with habit and color plantings. Needs no shearing.

SABINA (Savin Juniper). A dwarf, spreading shrub with trailing branches; thrives in poor soils and is valuable for rock work and foundation planting. Height 3 to 4 feet.

Retinospora

PLUMOSA (Plumelike Cypress). A rapid growing variety, with exquisite dark green foliage, the ends of the limbs drooping.

Tsuga - Hemlock

CANADENSIS (Canadian Hemlock). A tall growing, graceful tree with spreading and drooping branches, which form a pyramidal crown. Foliage dark green and glossy. Cones one-half inch or more long. Will, perhaps, thrive in a more shady situation than most evergreens.

Broad Leaf Evergreens

Buxus - Box

BUSH BOX (Sempervirens). The variety with small, dark green leaves; fresh and glossy. A compact grower, thrives in any soil and does well in shaded places. Can be trimmed to any shape and used extensively for hedges, formal gardens and tub specimens. Our sheared plants are very symmetrical and compact.

Euonymus

JAPONICA. A compact, upright-growing evergreen shrub with bright, dark green foliage; stands trimming well and shows up beautifully as a specimen plant.

Rhododendron

CATAWBIENSE. This is our native variety from the Alleghany Mountains, and those who have visited these mountains can appreciate this grand plant. Flowers lilac-purple.

Laurocerasus - Laurel

AMERICAN (Kalmia). A beautiful native, broad-leaved evergreen shrub, often attaining the size of a small tree. Its thick, waxy leaves are retained the year around, giving a striking effect. The pink and white geometrically shaped buds appear and expand into beautiful white and flesh colored flower cups.

ENGLISH. These shrubs, like Kalmia, are useful for mass planting and yet they are very attractive for specimens. Large, broad, glossy, dark green leaves.

Prunus Caroliniana - Carolina Cherry

A shrub of large size; dark green, glossy foliage which it retains throughout the year; yellowish white blooms in profusion, followed by dark purple berries in the Fall. Can be used either as a specimen plant or where a tall growing evergreen screen is desired.



Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae.



Irish Juniper.

Ornamental Shade Trees

We are offering a nice lot of shade and ornamental trees this season which consist of only such varieties as possess distinctive decorative merit, suitable for lawn, park, avenue and street planting. In our list will be found the most popular and adapted kinds.

Planting. To insure successful results the ground should be well prepared before planting, enriching the soil removed, if necessary, with well decayed manure which should be well mixed. The hole should be dug at least two feet wider than the diameter of spread of the roots of the tree planted and about one inch deeper than the nursery soil line indicated on the stem. The roots should be spread out in a natural way, filling in with fine soil, and the soil pressed to the roots very firmly with the feet. Do not allow the roots to be exposed to the sun or drying wind, being careful to keep the roots in a moist condition until planting is done. Should trees be received in a frozen condition, put them in a cool, dark place and allow to thaw gradually.

With shade trees we want to emphasize the necessity of a mulch after planting. This consists of straw (or similar material) placed around the base of the tree about six or eight inches high and a little wider than the width of the hole. Allow this to stay on one year and it will practically insure the tree's life.

SUGAR OR ROCK MAPLE. This is a universal favorite for lawn and street planting, and is now fast taking the place of the Norway Maples. It makes a very beautiful and compact growth; hence a good shade.

NORWAY MAPLE. A large, handsome tree of spreading, rounded form, with broad, deep green foliage. Very hardy, and extensively planted.

SILVER MAPLE. The most rapid grower and most generally planted of the Maples. Suitable for parks, lawns, street and highway plantings. Adapted to most all kinds of soil. Where a quick, desirable shade is wanted, we recommend the Silver Maple.



Catalpa Bungei.

WHITE ASH. Large spreading tree of fairly rapid growth and not often attacked by pests. One of the best; very hardy. Needs very little pruning.

LOMBARDY POPLAR. Well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding form. Leaves glossy green above, silvery beneath. Always makes a striking feature in any landscape.

CATALPA BUNGEI (Umbrella Catalpa). Grafted on stems 5 to 6 feet high, it makes an umbrella-shaped top without pruning. Perfectly hardy and flourishes in almost all soils and climates. Its leaves are large and glossy, heart-shaped, deep green and lie like shingles on a roof. It always makes a globular, symmetrical head which makes it very unique.

ELM, AMERICAN. A magnificent tree growing 80 to 100 feet high, with drooping, spreading branches. One of the fast growing and grand native trees for lawn or street.

ORIENTAL PLANE. Has a very wide, round-topped head, thick branches; rapid grower. A good one for either street or lawn planting.

HORSE-CHESTNUT, White Flowering. This well known species forms a large sized and handsome tree. In May it is covered with magnificent, erect spikes or panicles of white flowers lightly marked with red.

WILLOW, Babylonica Weeping. Most familiar and beautiful of all Willows. One of the finest of all drooping trees.

MULBERRY, Teas' Weeping. The most graceful and hardy weeping tree in existence. Forms a perfect shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground. In light, airy gracefulness, delicacy of form and motion, it is without a rival. It has beautiful foliage, is hardy, safe and easy to transplant. Admirably adapted for small or large grounds, or cemetery planting.

PIN OAK. Although Oaks have long been considered handsome, symmetrical trees, and have even been featured in stories and songs because of their robust growth, many people have fought shy of them because of their seemingly slow development. In reality, the Oaks grow as rapidly as other deciduous trees, and the Pin Oak in particular makes a very rapid growth.

SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA (*M. grandiflora*). Large pyramidal tree; very large, glossy green foliage; large white, fragrant flowers in the Summer; adapted to most soils and situations.



Lombardy Poplar.

Hardy Climbing Vines

Ornamentals of this class are so hardy and beautiful that they deserve greater attention than they receive. No artist can produce pictures equal to the wealth of beauty displayed by the elegant Wisteria, the graceful Honeysuckle, or the charming and magnificent Clematis when in the glory of full bloom, and there is nothing in art that will in any way compare with the gorgeous hues of the Ampelopsis after it assumes its brilliant Autumn tints.

Nothing lends such a pleasing effect to wall or veranda as the judicious use of vines. The hardy vine is best adapted for covering an unsightly wall or for furnishing shade and ornament to verandas. With the advent of Spring the tendrils are given new life, and as the season advances they soon become a glorious veil of vernal verdure. Hardy vines practically take care of themselves after once established, and are much more desirable and less trouble than annual or tender varieties.

HONEYSUCKLE, Hall's. This is the popular evergreen Honeysuckle used by everyone for screen, beauty and fragrance. Blooms continuously and is easy to establish. It is also evergreen.

WISTERIA, Purple. One of the most elegant and rapid growing of all climbing plants. Has long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in May and June. Our plants are extra large and fine.

KUDZU VINE (*Pueraria Thunbergiana*). One of the most rapid growing vines in existence; unexcelled where quick effect is desired; leaves dark green and of a soft woolly texture. Dark purple flowers produced in racemes 4 to 6 inches long. Also valuable as a forage plant.

CLEMATIS paniculata grandiflora. The finest of all small-flowered Clematis. In midsummer the entire vine is clothed in a mass of white bloom. The vine is vigorous and a strong grower; very effective when intermingled with other climbers.

ENGLISH IVY (*Hedera Helix*). Shiny evergreen leaves. Extensively used for covering trunks of palms, trees, walls or pergolas.

BOSTON IVY (*A. Veitchii*). A beautiful hardy Japanese species. Leaves overlap one another, forming a dense sheet of green. Grows rapidly and clings firmly to the smoothest surface; the foliage is very handsome in Summer and changes to scarlet in Autumn.

VIRGINIA CREEPER OR AMERICAN IVY (*A. quinquefolia*). This well known native climber is one of the best and quickest growing varieties for covering trees, trellises, arbors, etc. Its large, deep green foliage assumes brilliant shades of crimson and scarlet in the Fall. A heavy plant, requiring good support.



Boston Ivy.

Roses

In buying Rose plants, it is always well to take into consideration the various methods by which Roses are grown and the resulting differences in the size and sturdiness of the plant. Many of the Roses offered in this country at the present time have been grown in greenhouses where the climatic conditions are ideal and large top growth can be forced with comparatively little development of the necessarily crowded root system. This is a very important item, as Roses do not bloom on the old wood, but on the new shoots sent up from the roots; making a strong root system imperative if good blooms are to be grown. We grow all of our Roses out-of-doors, where the growing conditions are not so ideal for top development but where heavy root systems are the result.

Roses require full sun, plenty of protection and a rich, well drained soil. Usually the planter of Rose bushes does not trim them back sufficiently. After planting, each branch should be cut back, leaving the plant with two or three canes or branches, each with not over six eyes or buds. Reducing the number of buds to a very few means that the strength of the plant will be thrown into fewer new shoots, making stronger, more vigorous shoots and producing fine blooms. This cutting-back process should be carried out each year, except in the case of the Climbing Roses, which require but little pruning. Other classes of Roses cannot be pruned too severely, and good results will depend much on such pruning. The best time to prune is in the Spring, just as the buds begin to swell. Roses must, of course, have careful and constant cultivation and adequate Winter protection if they are to attain their best growth.

Everblooming Hybrid Tea Roses

SUNBURST. Yellow. A beauty in Roses. A rich cadmium yellow, with orange-yellow center; magnificent free-blooming variety; vigorous grower.

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON. Intense saffron-yellow, stained with rich crimson; becomes deep coppery saffron-yellow; fragrant.

KILLARNEY WHITE. A pure white sport of the famous and popular pink Killarney, producing the same beautiful flowers in great profusion. The flowers are long and shapely, resembling the Sunburst Rose which is illustrated on this page. This is one of the very best white Hybrid Teas.

KILLARNEY. Flowers intensely fragrant. The buds are large, long and pointed. Color is exquisite—a brilliant imperial pink. A bed of these beauties in full bloom is a sight not easily forgotten. An ideal Rose for cutting and one you can rely on for almost continuous bloom.

LA FRANCE. Delicate, silvery pink, large and double; very fragrant and a constant bloomer.

RED RADIANCE. Even better than the parent Radiance in habit, and of a lovely deep red color on its great globular flowers, which come on heavy individual canes all through the Summer and until frost. A notable and superb Rose of American origin.

OPHELIA. Brilliant salmon flesh shaded with rose on outer edges of petals, with a heart of glowing peach-pink and orange-yellow blendings. Very fragrant and faultless in form and color.

LOS ANGELES. A luminous flame-pink, toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at base of petals. Exceedingly fragrant. Awarded first prize at Bagatelle Rose Gardens, Paris, 1919. Heavy two-year plants.

Tea Roses

MAMAN COCHET. The finest and best pink Rose for blooming out-of-doors. The buds are very large, handsome and of pointed form; the flowers are full and fine; flesh pink with saffron at base of petals.

Plant of strong growth, very hardy and a free bloomer (blooming all the time). On own roots.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET. Very large and beautifully formed in bud and bloom.

Pure waxy white, taking a faint pink flush out-of-doors. Vigorous and blooms abundantly.

LADY HILLINGDON. Deep apricot-yellow to orange; long, pointed buds; a very free-flowering forcer, and a striking decorative Rose. Awarded gold medal of National Rose Society.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

These are the so-called monthly Roses. They are so hardy and vigorous that they may be planted in all localities without any protection whatsoever. While they are called Perpetual, they are not all constant bloomers, but give a full crop in June, and occasional flowers all the rest of the Summer. They produce the finest and most exquisite flowers of all hardy Roses. We list only the hardest and choicest varieties. Any one or all of them will give complete satisfaction to the Rose lover.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (Snow Queen). By far the best pure white Hybrid Perpetual, and one of the most continuous bloomers in the class. The flowers are of excellent form and very large.

PAUL NEYRON. A bright, ruddy pink; very fragrant. One of the finest hardy Roses ever grown, and one of the most continuous bloomers in this class.

GEN. JACQUEMINOT. Brilliant scarlet-crimson. An old favorite and one of the best known Roses in cultivation. Does well everywhere.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. The flowers are very large, of beautiful form and very double; color a deep, rich rose. This is the Rose which is grown by the millions for cut flowers. The fragrance is delightful, resembling La France.



Radiance.



1. Sunburst.

3. Killarney.

5. Pink Maman Cochet.

2. Frau Karl Druschki.

4. La France.

6. Gen. Jacqueminot.

Hardy Climbers and Ramblers

DOROTHY PERKINS. A charming and very valuable Rose of American origin, producing clear, shell-pink, double Roses in clusters that are very lasting. It is a strong grower, very hardy, and a marvelously profuse bloomer.

AMERICAN PILLAR. Large, single flowers of cherry-pink, with a clear white eye. The foliage is distinct and very decorative.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. Very vigorous, making a growth of from 8 to 10 feet in a season. The panicles of Roses are large and remain perfect for several weeks. This is the famous crimson, clustered climber, so effective when grown on pillars, porches and trellises.

SILVER MOON. Grand new white climbing Rose. Clear silvery white, with centers a mass of bright yellow stamens, giving a wonderful contrast. Petals of splendid substance, beautifully cupped. Exceedingly large, fragrant flowers. Vigorous grower and very free blooming.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD. Of the numerous varieties raised in the past few years, it is doubtless one of the best. Its flowers, which are produced in marvelous profusion, are of a fine crimson color and more brilliant than the common Crimson Rambler. The growth is vigorous, flowering freely and continuously throughout the season.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER. One of the most brilliant and satisfactory of all the Climbing Roses; vigorous habit; wonderful foliage; blooms which persist for a long time; vivid scarlet shaded crimson.

DR. W. VAN FLEET. A superb variety. Flowers full and double, of delicate perfume, will run 4 inches and over in diameter when open; buds pointed; color a remarkable shade of flesh pink on outer surface, deepening to rosy flesh in center.

Baby Ramblers

A type of Rose which is very popular for bedding purposes. They form shapely, compact, bushy specimens about 18 inches high and produce immense trusses of small flowers in great profusion from early in the season until severe frosts. We can furnish them in white, pink and crimson.



Crimson Rambler Roses.

Hardy Perennial Garden Plants

Will Add Loveliness to Your Lawn and Driveway

PAEONIA sinensis (Peonies). The Peonies are of easy culture, thriving in any good ordinary garden soil. For best results Peonies should be planted in the Fall. We offer a nice collection in various colors. White, pink and red.

DAHLIAS, Decorative. Large gracefully formed flowers with broad petals; large, full, but open faced gorgeous display; various colored flowers.

CANNAS. The Canna has long been one of the most popular of bedding plants. The new varieties are doubly attractive as they have not only the beauty of foliage but also immense flowers of the most striking colors. If you have never grown any Cannas you will be wonderfully surprised at their beauty. Cannas can be used in a great many different ways, as a center of a flower bed, as a background for a flower bed, in front of the house or fence, as a screen to hide poultry yards, alleys, etc. The culture of Cannas is very simple. Plant the bulbs about four inches deep in good soil and then see that they get plenty of water throughout the Summer. The bulbs should not be planted outdoors until the soil is thoroughly warm, as they will rot in cold soil.

SHASTA DAISY. One of the most popular of the garden flowers; it blooms profusely from Spring till midsummer. Large white Daisies with yellow centers carried erect on two-foot stems.

GLADIOLI. Gladioli should be planted about three inches under the surface in deep rich soil, frequently cultivated and fertilized heavily. They may be allowed to stand without resetting for several years, when they will form dense clumps sending up numerous flower spikes; however, it is best to replant every third year to avoid crowding. The bulbs may then be separated and replanted as originally, putting the increased number in new locations. Gladioli are of very easy culture and succeed remarkably well if these simple rules are followed.

DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur). Indispensable to the herbaceous garden. Their long, showy spikes of flowers persist from June till frost and furnish the most satisfactory blues to any color scheme.



Iris.

HARDY PHLOX. The ease with which they are cultivated, season of blooming, combined with the varied and beautiful coloring make them particularly valuable for garden planting. In bloom from June till late Autumn. Phlox are very effective either as single specimens, in small groups, or large beds on the lawn.

JAPAN IRIS. This is the latest blooming of the Iris. Anyone not familiar with these has missed one of the glories of the garden. They bloom in June, being the largest, showiest and contain varieties that for variance of color and beauty are unsurpassed by any perennial. Prefers moist soil, but blooms exceedingly well on any.

GERMAN IRIS. These are the old-fashioned flags, and the selection we offer is exceptionally meritorious, being selected for variety and distinct coloring.

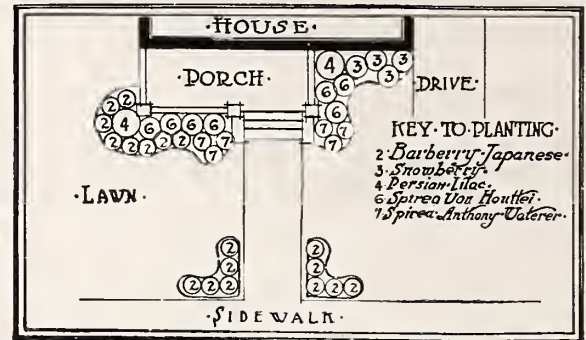
YUCCA (Adam's Needle). Tropical looking plant with immense, pyramidal clusters of creamy flowers. June and July.



A Striking Bed of Cannas.

Beautifying Your Home Grounds

We are in a position to make plans and execute the planting. If you will give the dimensions and general lay of the property you wish to develop, we will be pleased to submit a sketch outlining the work. We can save you money and give you goods adapted to your needs.

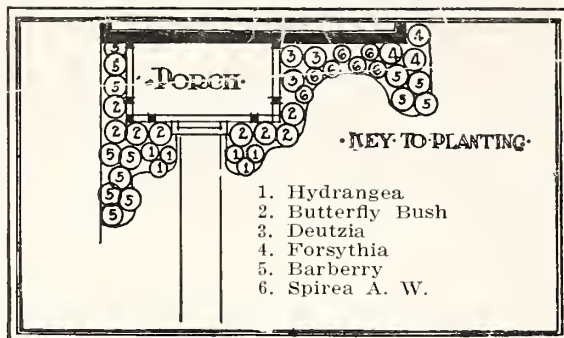


These Plans Are Interchangeable

We are showing in this book several good planting plans for small houses. The reader will understand that the plans and the varieties recommended may be interchanged to suit the individual fancy.

A Moderate Priced Bungalow

This is a comfortable, but simple home, and is made beautiful by good planting. The same type of plants may be used also in the rear of the house. The shrubs in this list are well selected, and will require little or no pruning, except the Lilacs and the Spirea Van Houttei, which will need to be kept in subjection as they grow larger and older.



TITUS NURSERY COMPANY, Waynesboro, Va.

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